# 103.8 44 Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

COURIER

1967 No 94

Washington's Setbacks
and New Adventures

age 3

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E. O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Hanoi - D. R. V. - Tel. 384



The L.A.F. close in upon the G.I.'s

COMMUNIQUE OF THE L.A.F. HIGH COMMAND:

# 1966, YEAR OF GREAT VICTORIES OF THE N. F. L. IN ALL FIELDS

THE LA.F. ATTACKED ON ALL THEATRES OF OPERATIONS

- Néarly 370,000 Enemies, Including 108,000 G.I.'s and 10,000 Foreign Mercenaries Put out of Action;
- 47 Enemy Battalions (17 U.S. Infantry and 7 Armoured Battalions) 306 Companies (79 American and 10 Satellite Companies) and 454 Platoons (62 American) Wiped out.
- Enemy's Losses: 2,130 Aircraft Destroyed or Downed, 3,300 Military
   Vehicles Destroyed, 97 War Vessels and Craft Sunk, 43 Locomotives and
   217 Carriages Destroyed, 4 Military Sectors and 314 Posts and Blockhouses
   Overrun.

### BANGKOK RULERS' SHAMEFUL ROLE IN U.S. AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

### Proofs of Thailand Quislings - U. S. Collusion on sending their troops for coordinated actions with those

powerful communication and

radar system. Many strategic highways link up these military

bases to those in Laos and

are being made to complete in

tahip naval base for use by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and the

big airfields of Utapao and Khon Kaen capable of handling

B.52 strategic aircraft

South Vietnam. Diligent efforts

O D.R.V. Foreign Ministry made public a pamplet entitled . Documents about the Collusion Between the Thailand Authorities and the U.S. Ruling Circles in the War of Aggression in Vietnam

Part 1: Statements by the Government of the D.R.V. and the South Vietnam. Na onal Front for Liberation

Thailand authorities permission to U.S. aircraft to use bases on Thailand territory for bombing raids on the D.R. V such as depositions by captured U.S. and, Thai pilots, facsimiles of the de positions, photos of the pilots and flight-route maps found aboard aircraft shot

Part 3: Statements by Go. vernments and political or-

Part 4: Excerpts from the

Excerpts from the introduction to the documents

"... In September 1950, the reactionary administration of United States two bilateral over for deeper U.S. interven tion; the agreement on ' Economic and Technical Coopera and the agreement on Mutual Delence' It made thus a first step in openly selling out Thailand's national interests to the United States.

"After the signing of the Indo-China and the establishment by the United States of "Thailand has thus become the aggressive S.E.A.T.O. millstary bloc, Thailand became East Asia." the centre of activities of the

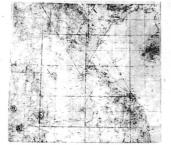
units, the United States ac tually took over the command

military assistance to Thailand Party was set up in Bangkok established in Korat to brebare for the U.S. military adventu res in this part of the world. At the same time intense of forts were made to build a net work of military bases and strategic highways in Thailand:

"At present, the United States has at its command States has at its combania stassatured estimate depotes in the effect over 30 arts bases, 10 United States on a Loss, the heart over 30 arts and 50 ar Geneva Agreements on Laos, the Thailand rulers have kept expanding the hostilities in

"The Thailand rulers have not merely approved and pleaded for the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, they have also got involved ever more

representatives on the so-catted 'International Military Co-operation Office' set up by the United States in Saigon, they have sent 17 air personnel to



Map found aboard a U.S. aircraft shot down over North Vietnam

"The strength of the U.S. forces in Thailand has also recorded a rapid increase. From nearly 10,000 by late 1965, it has now been raised to about 30,000 men, two thirds of which belong to the Air Force. and comprising a great part of the 13th U.S. Air Force, with 300 planes of various types, Special Forces, engineers,

\*\*Through the so-called U.S.\*\*
Thailand Joint Command and the Arbeits of U.S.\* milliand adverted the solution to Thailand authorities, the advisors' posted at all leeds catalessy opposed the indefendent to Thailand's combat.

By various political, economic and military measures, including allempted coups d'état and the shameless occupation and the shameless occupation of the Preah Vihear temple, Thailand odministratio has been continuously acting against the neutrality of th Kingdom of Cambodia, and encroaching on her independence and territory.

"The Thailand rulers have together with the Laotian Rightwing Party waged war on the Lao people. In 1962, having sustained dismal defeats in the South Vietnam and assisted the Saigon administration in the training of jet pilots, Recently, they have decided to dispatch to South Vietnam a 180-strong combat force together with one landing ship, one patrol boat and two transport

" For the past two years and more, the Thailand authorities have allowed the IIS A Force to use airfields on Thai-land territory as staging bases for 60 to 80% of their air

Facsimile of deposition

American pilot captured :

Major James H. Kasler USAF/F,R 24551, 354 TFS, 355 TFW, Takhli, Thailand



### THANOM KITTIKACHORN SENDS 1,000 COMBAT TROOPS TO SOUTH VIETNAM

A CCORDING to Western reports, on January 6, 1967,
Thailand's Prime-Minister Thanom Kittikachorn
announced the decision to send to South Vietnam 1,000 combat troops consisting of infantry, artillery and .

On Jan. 10, 1067 the D.K.V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement in this connection, stressing that "the dispatch of Thailand combal troops to South Vistnam is another base at o betways of the Thai people's interests on the part of the reactionary Thailand ruling circles, faithful lackeys of the United States it underwines the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Thailand and Vistnam, and the cause of national-liberation and peace in Indo-China and South-East and South-East China.

### U. S. B. 52 STRATEGIC BOMBERS FOR THAILAND BASE

......................

ACORDING to many Western reports, Washington and Bangkol are about to conclude an area ment allowing the former to transfer H grantegic bombers to Thailand. At the same time, high-ranking U.S. and Thailand personalitied disclosed that as a matter of fact is U.S. B. 23s had been sent to Sattahip base near Bangkok.

The dispatch of strategic planes to the Asian mainland not only facilitates U.S. stepping up of the bombing of the two zones of Vietnam and the liberated zone in Laos, but also encourages warlike acts with incalculable

On Jan. 14, 1967, the D. R. V. Foreign Ministry issued a statement energetically protesting against the

attacks on the Democratic Re-public of Vielnam. Together with Da Nang and Chu Lai bases in South Vielnam, the airfields of Korat, Udon, Ubon in Thailand have become the first frontline bases for the U.S. ombat jet squadrons of F.105, F.4C and other types in their bombings of the Democratic Re-public of Vietnam and the areas in Laos under the control of the Neo Lao Haksat and the

U.S. pilots, flight-route maps found aboard aircraft shot down over North Vietnam, news reports and press com mems reports and press com-mentaries, including reports from U.S. sources,—all clearly point to the fact that U.S. air bases in Thailand and military planes operating from there are not designed to ensure the 'defence' of Thailand as not designed to ensure the defence of Thailand as usually claimed by the Bangkok



#### CRIME ADMISSIONS

N the previous years and on many occasions, the Johnson clique used to paint splendid pictures of the prosperity of the U.S.A. and made great promises to the American people about the "great society " program as well as the solution to the Negro problem. They also the Negro problem. They also raised quite a ballyhoo about the diplomatic success of the U.S. and the prospective victory of their war of aggression in Vietnam.

#### AVOWAL .

REALITY in the United R States during the past period has given the lie to the braggodocio of the Jie to the braggodocio of the Johnson clique. Johnson's "great society" program is na fax. Commodity price keeps rising and inflation pressure has greatly affected the economic life in the U.S. Far from being solved, the Negro problem has become more critical than ever. Large numbers of American N groes have resorted to viodom. In the international arena, U.S. imperialism is more isolated than ever. In their aggressive war in Viet-nam, the U.S. imperialists have been suffering one defeat after another. Johndefeat after another. Johnson's State of the Union message to the U.S. Congress on January 10, 1967 was an open admission of these all-sided failures. On the economic situation at home, Johnson admitted: "We have been concerned because con-sumer prices rose 4.5 per cent over the 18 months since we decided to send troops to Vietnam. This was more than we expected... Our greatest disappointment in the econo-my during 1966 was the excessive rise in interest rates and a tightening of credit. They imposed severe

On the social situation in

U.S. imperialist's policy of

Time and again the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has sternly con-demned the Thailand rulers' collusion with the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression in Vietnam. The peoples of Thailand and other Southgovernments have also energeti ally protested against Thailand rulers' policy of tailing after the U.S. imperiatist aggressors.

Bound together by longstanding ties of friendship, the Vietnamese and Thailand peoples have always encourage struggle against the common enemy—imperialism and colo-nialism. The Vietnamese people are confident that, for the sake of the independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity
of their country, and their traditions of friendship with the Vietname'se people, the Thailand people will resolutely stay the hands of the reactionary the hands of the reactionary Bangkoh ruling junta, and will not allow them to brazenly send Thailand youths to Viet-nam as cannon-jodder for the U.S. aggressors. If the Thailand authorities obdurately persist in tailing after the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they will tably have to bear all the disastrous consequences arising

sed decisions of the so-called Honolulu Conference

sage of his message to the increase of crimes in the United States. He declared that an answer to the problem and the best measures rence of crimes in the United States were still to be found. On U.S. foreign policy, just as the French paper Le Monde remarked, Johnson's message was an indication of

passivity and deadlock. passivity and deadlock.

Making an overall appraisal of Johnson's message, the
New York Herald Tribum.
commented: President Johnson's message seems to be the darkest for many years. Because of war Mr Johnson asked for tax increase. Be-cause of war he had to limit his dream of transform-ing the United States into a

great place. Because of war the future is in danger. There cannot be any better comment. Johnson's message reflected the gloomy situa-tion of the U.S. in many respects. The intensification and expansion of the aggres-sive war in Vietnam by the Johnson clique is its root cause. Their failure in Viet-nam is the biggest and most comprehensive failure ever experienced by the United States. It has adversely and allsidedly affected the poli-tical and economic life in the United States.

#### BOGGED DOWN IN VIETNAM

THE aggressive war in Vietnam has been a great burden for the American people since the Johnson clique has squandered scores of billions of dollars on the South Vietnam hattlefield and compitted battlefield and committee nearly 500,000 American humiliating death is await-

ing them.

Over - estimating their wealth and their military might, they thought they could bring the Victnames people to their knees. But they have met with bitter failure. In his message John son lamented: "I wish I could report to you that the conflict is now almost over. This I cannot do. We face more cost, more loss and more agony. For the end is not yet. I cannot promise you that it will come this year or the next. & cannot report on the progress in the pacification program as we expect ".

These disheartening words were an open admission of the failure of the "lightning war and lightning victory" strategy, of the "special war", of the first rounds of the local war, limited war, of the escalation policy in North Vietnam, of the air attacks of a terrorist cha-

the United States, Johnson other populacida areas in creognized that there were still many areas where Americans lived in missery, that failure of the much public with the with the

WASHINGTON'S SETBACKS

AND NEW ADVENTURES

were lastly an open admis sion of the overall military and political failure of the U.S. imperialists in their war ot aggression in Viet-nam which they had many times boastfully declared "would conclude within 18 months and would break the Vietcong's back and bring home before Christmas of

1965 a major part of the U.S. troops". Johnson's gloomy utterances to Congress spelled out that the U.S. aggressors were sinking ever deeper in the Vietnam quagmire and the end of the tunnel which they had been longing to see was now more remote than ever, and in fact, no glimmer of hope had dawned

#### THE HOPELESS ADVENTURE CONTINUES

The situation of the U.S. aggressions in Victnam is hopeless. They have failed bitterly in their "lightning war and lightning victory" strategy. Yet for all their heavy defeafs and the attacks from all sides, the Johnson clique pursue their blund and reckless adventure, and dream of enslaving our peo-ple, partitioning our country, turning the southern part of our country into a new-type colony and base of aggres-ton and torpedoing socialist construction in North Viet-nam. Johnson's January to State of the Union message was a message forcing the American people to continue, expand and intensify the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. In his sabre-rattling address Johnson defied the demands of the majority of the American people, many peace organizations in the United States, many public figures, intellectuals, religious perso-nalities and political circles in the United States who have been urging him to "lay down the burden" i.e. to stop bombing North Vietnam, withdraw U.S. and satellite

...We must firmly pursue our present course. We will stand firm in Vietnam." To procure more means to continue his criminal war in Vietnam, Johnson decided to impose higher taxes on the American people is higher taxes, higher commodity price and higher cost of living, more inflation and tens of thousands more of

settle the Vietnam problem. Instead, he again clamoured for war. He cynically declar-

ed : Our pressure now must be - and will be - sustained

#### THE PRESIDENT LIES -TO CONGRESS

(Excerpts from an article appearing in NHAN DAN

issue of January 15, 1967)

To counter public opinion which has been strongly and angrily condemning the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Vietnam, massive dispatching of troops to South Vietnam and escalating the war in North Vietnam - a very North Vietnam—a very serious step was the repeated air raids on Hanoi capital— Johnson once again offered lame excuses, claiming that U.S. troops had come to South Vietnam because "the people of South Vietnam have the right to remain non-communist". Such claims have long been disposed of. Johnson's above quoted cynical asser-tion has further exposed the U.S. imperialists as an international gendarme. His impudent utterance as well as his open instruction to the Saignon puppets "to establish real security to the people living in the countryside, and bring to the villagers an effective civilian govern-ment' clearly bore out the master and servant relations between the U.S. and the Saigon administration, and the U.S. dark design to ameri-canize the war in South Vietnam with a view to enslaving our people in the South, in utter disregard for the right of the South Viet

nam people to decide their There were in Johnson's message many other cynical and absurd points which are as illegal and impudent as the above quoted assertions and intended to justify the and intended to justify the U.S. ruling clique's intensi rying and broadening their aggressive war in Victnam. For instance Johnson claimed that the U.S. must choose "a great evil in order to

By saying so, the Johnson clique implicitly admitted that the aggressive war in that the aggressive war in Vietnam was unjust and unsavoury and that the "cause" they were promoting in Vietnam was "unclear and remote" for the American people. By saying so, the Johnson clique showed their, utter embarrassment in confine with the American in coping with the American opinion which was growing increasingly impatient with the continuation of the agtroops from South Vietnam, recognize and talk with the South Vietnam N.F.L. to gressive war in Vietnam. with the peace and security of the United States, a war which is staining the honour of the American people, a colonialist war condemned by progressive mankind as

#### FORTY-FIVE WORDS MN A SPEECH

HE whole of Johnson' message spelled out a sense of despair and pessimism of the loser but at the same time reeked of the bellicism of the Johnson clique which tried to impose

continuation of their aggressive war, "no matter how long, how costly and how difficult" (AFP January 11, 1967). In an attempt to camouflage his intensifying and broadening of the aggressive war in Vietnamand especially to soothe the vast majority of the American people, many personalities, intellectuals, clergymen and social acti-vists in the U.S. and public opinion in the world at large who had been strongly urg-ing the U.S. government to stop definitively (and un-conditionally the bombing of North Vietnam, withdraw U.S. troops from South Viet nam, recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, agree to the 4 points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the 5 points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Labor (in his 5,000 - word speech) to the question of "peace in Vietnam. But he coul give nothing other than the shopworn and perfidious double-talk which he had rehashed over and again, such as "unconditional peace discussion anywhere,

The whole bellicose mesage of Johnson, the feverish intensification of the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam and the war of escalation against North Vietnam through barbarous raids on Hanoi and other localities, the stepping-up of the building of B.52 base in Thailand... all this sabre-rattling drowned his feeble and hypocritical "peace

#### THE REMEDY TO THE U.S. CANCER

As rightly remarked by the New York Herald Tribine, by waging an aggressive war in Vietnam, the Johnson clique have brought a seri-ous cancer on the United States itself. Johnson's message urging Congress to give more men and money to prolong the war is a dose of poison which can only aggra vate the ailment.

The vast majority of the American people are demand-ing a streatment for this cancer, namely the U.S. government must stop for good and unconditionally its bombwithdraw its troops from South Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the fundamental national rights of the Victnamese people clearly expounded in the 4 points of the Government of the D.R.V. and the 5 points of the South Victnam N.F.L.

Should the U.S. imperialists recklessly continue their war of aggression against our people, they could not pos-sibly avoid still heavier

# 1966, YEAR OF GREAT VICTORIES OF THE N.F.L. IN ALL FIELDS

L.A.F. ATTACKED ON ALL THEATRES OF OPERATIONS

(COMMUNIQUÉ OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F. HIGH COMMAND)

N 6066, the South Vietnam L.A.F. and people won unprecedented great victories; the U.S. expeditionary army and the U.S. henchmen suffered very heavy defeats. According to still incomplete figures, our army and people fought nearly 40,000 battles, big and small, killed, wounded or captured some 268,200 enemy troops including 108,000 U.S. aggressors and nearly 10,000 satellite troops of the U.S. The U.S. casualties were five times as many as in 1965. If the 100,000 odd deserters of the puppet army were included, the total of enemy

In terms of units, we wiped out 47 battalions (including 17 infantry battalions and 7 armoured units of the U.S.), 306 companies (including 79 U.S. companies and 10 companies of satellite troops), 454 platoons (including 62

The number of U.S. companies wiped out was 6 times that of 1965. In addition, the South Vietnam army

and people shot down or destroyed 2,130 aircraft, one and a half times as anny as in 1055, blew up 3,300 military vehicles. sank 97 ships or gunboats, destroyed 43 locomotives and 217 rail carriages, demolished 742 bridges and culverts, destroyed or forced the eueny to withdraw from 4 military sub-sectors, 174 posts and 140 watch-

Through these achievements the following remarks on the enemy as well-as on ourselves can be made:

.1. The morale and fighting shilling of the U.S. satellite and puppet troops were sinking more and more

N the past year, the U.S. feverishly increased its armed forces and war material in the hope of using quantity to make up for quality, but they utterly failed in their attempt still. The more forces they fielded, the still. The more forces they headed, the higher their casualties and the more disadvantageous their situation. The big and repeated victories record-ed by the army and people in both zones of Vietnam greatly affected the enemy political, ideological and organizational situation, thus seriously impairing the morale and fighting capacity of the U.S. and satellite

Within the , puppet army, desertion by whole platoons, com-panies or even battalions spread in the panies or even battations spread in the 25th, 10th, 21st and other divisions and even among the units of rangers and commandos, known as the shock forces of the aggressors and their

The movement to resist orders to raid and plunder the people's property constantly developed within the puppet army. In Long An province (formerly Tan An—Cho Lon) for instance, in the first o months of 1066, o battalions 21 companies and dozens of platoons and squads of puppet troops rose up in revolt and refused to go on raid forces on the South Vietnam battlefield. This explains why they had to shift from the polley of making of the U.S. the puppet army as a mobile force and at the same time a "pacification" force committing even U.S. units to "pacification" force and the same time a "pacification" force with the puppet army as a mobile force and at the same time a "pacification" force to committing even U.S. commanders again changed their minds and decided to entrust £0% of the puppet army with the "pacification" job. All this wal a clear indication of or to the rescue of battered puppet troops. Even in the puppet main divi-sions, particularly in Divisions 1, 5 and 25, several battalions on many occasions ignored their commanders orders to undertake raids or refused to be stationed in dangerous places. Uprisings and mutinies were also on Opprisings and mutanes were also on the insease in a number of important units and arms, typical of which is the March uprising of patriotic armymen in the 1st Armoured Regiment, a 'core" unit of the enemy.

The morale of the U.S. and satellite troops was also very low. Even men of U.S. shock units such as the 1st and 25th infantry divisions displayed

to give battle, demands for repatriation and the end to the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam were no longer isolated war in Vietnam. were no longer isolated cases but took on a more and more collective character. Some cases took a very active form such as the struggle of troops of the U.S. ist Infantry Division in Lai Khe and Dau Tieng, of the 2nd Brigade and the 25th Infantry Division in Due Hoa, Cu Chi...

growing distaste for war and increasing fear of death. Disobedience to orders

Infantry Division in Due Hoa, Cu Chi...

Large numbers of U.S. marines at
Chu Lai resisted the raiding orders,
Many G.I.'s forced to fight committed
suicide by shooting themselves or
jumping off helicopters; many others
showed high nervousness and screamed
for help when facing the L.A.F.

Following repeated setbacks on the battlefields, the U.S. and puppet troops' morale and combat ability decreased markedly and contradictions between the aggressors and puppet soldiers became ever more acute. The [G.I'.s slighted the puppet soldiers who, in return, lost confidence in their Ameri-can "allies".

This state of affairs' not only made This state of affairs not only made it impossible for the Pentagon bosses to achieve their strategic scheme to create some sort of mutual reliance between the U.S. and puppet troops

with a view to turning the tide and regaining the initiative but also increas-ed their indecision and embarrassment in the deployment of their strategic forces on the South Vietnam battlefield.

their perplexity as how to use their strategic forces.

Through more than one year of con

frontation with our army and people on the South Vietnam battlefield, the U.S. agressors and their henchmen

have clearly proved their inability to face an opponent with a well-defined and firm revolutionary ideal, an iron fighting will and a skilful combat tac-tics. Through the test of strength, they have fully realized the incapacity of their infantry which is no match for us.

That is why, they have made tre-mendous efforts to send in 3,000 more armoured vehicles (more than the double armoured vehicles (more than the double of 1965), 2 100 more artillery pieces and 3,000 more aircraft (twice as many as in the previous year). In many battoops to cope with the L.A.F. but resorted to artillery units and air force as the main combat forces. However the U.S. air force, artillery, armoured units, chemical poisons as well as their "heliborne" and "armoured" tactics and the like can never made up for the and the like can never made up for the lamentable combativity of both the U.S. and puppet troops. Moreover, the valiant, resourceful and creative methods of fighting of the L.A.F. have neutralized the effect of the enemy air force and artillery as a charm for its troops.

The L.A.F. also mounted attacks on the enemy rear areas such as Saigon, Da Nang, the Tan Son Nhat, Bien Hoa, Soc Trang and other airfields, destroying hundreds of aircraft and military vehicles, dozens of artillery pieces, tens

of millions of litres of gasoline and wiped out hundreds of Americans. Many

wipen out numerics of Americans. Many U.S. politicians themselves admitted that the U.S. was fighting the most costly war in the world. Reality on the South Victnam battlefield has proved that our infantry is fully in a position to defeat the enemy air force

It is the U.S. ambition to rule the

world. Yet, in its aggressive war in Vietnam, it already has to spend from

one third to a half of its defence budget and field 6 divisions and 7 ri-

gades (out of a total of at U.S. combat

may ask how many wars such as that in South Vietnam can the U.S. make? This is a reality of our times: the biggest and wealth-

iest power in the imperialist camp has

and armoured units.

The L.A.F. fighters are ready for action

but their morale and skill decreased steadily while all the three kinds of the South Vietnam people's armed forces grew both in number and efficiency. THE morale and combat ability of

the L.A.F. grew continously and steadily. Our great success in 1966 was the success of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces' high deter-mination to fight and to win. It is precisely this determination which has helped our army overcome all hardships and defy all sacrifices to win the first round in the local war waged by the U.S. with nearly 400,000 soldiers. Although the U.S. has been conducting an atrocious war, in which barbarous methods are coupled with wicked political and economic schemes and psychological war, our L.A.F. have fully proved to be an iron-like army with boundless loyalty to the revolution brutal force can bend and no vicious scheme can deceive. All our fighters are at one mind to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Our armed forces and people have attered one after another and some or many times all U.S. combat units, Paratroop Brigade, or units still

rapid growth and maturity of all the three kinds of the L.A.F. Our regular army became more and more experienced and won many victories over scores of U.S. infantry and armoured units.

Together with the L.A.F., the regional forces assisted the guerillas in making deep thrusts into contested or enemy-held areas, helped the people in their uprisings to break the enemy grip and contributed to broadening the liberated areas. Many units of regional forces became strong enough to wipe out whole companies, even whole bat-talions of U.S. or puppet troops.

The prominent feature of 1966 was the great qualitative, organizational

been losing a costly war against a guerilla movement. In many places guerillas not only intercepted and The splendid successes of the Viet illages, but also made deep thrusts into enemy-held areas to punish cruel agents of the U.S., supported the struggle

communications.

of the local people, set up "Destroy Yanks" belts, harassed the enemy on

roads and waterways and cut off their

The widespread and multiform

activities of the guerillas spread the enemy thin everywhere, thus creating

conditions for the regular army to

the enemy and wipe out a great part of their vital forces. Another remarkable

fact was that guerilla warfare grew more

versatile and widespread wherever U.S. troops were present, 1066 also saw a

their raids while making deep

as Nui Mot (Binh Dinh) and Dau Tieng (Thu Dau Mot), now slipping into its

rear and storage areas such as Saigon, Long Binh and Da Nang, striking at

the enemy both in its advance and its

retreat. With such diversified ways of

This is also a reality of our times

defeat completely the line, strategy and

tactics of counter-revolutionary aggres

fighting, the L.A.F. kept the enemy in

crippled its capacity to resist.

sive wars

indertake large unit actions against

namese people have borne out the namese people have borne out the truth that weapons and dollars cannot subdue a nation, which though small and inferior to the opponent in equip-ment and technique, has risen up with determination to fight for self-liberation, independence and freedom.

2. Enemy troops grew in number

troops were present. 1966 also saw a very close and harmonious co-ordination between various battlefields, from Quang Tri in the northernmost part of South Vietnam to Camau, its southernmost part, passing through the Western High Plateaux. The continual activities of our troops in West and Central Nam Bo also made an important contribution to the great successes of our army and people in the past year. 1966 was a year when our army and people firmly maintained and promoted the initiative on the battlefield, and continuously attacked the enemy everywhere, taking the init ative in counter thrusts into their bases to wipe them out. We attacked both the U.S. and the puppets in all parts of South Vietnam, inflicting losses on all their units and arms. The L.A.F. also devised many original fighting tactics: now ambushing the enemy in front, now pounding mortar hre and springing lightning assaults right on its staging areas such

those with some combat experience and knowledge of the South Vietnam terrain, such as the Big Red One, the Tropical Lightning, the First Air Mobile Calvalry Division, the 173rd good shape freshly thrown onto the battlefield, such as the 4th Infantry Division, the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, the 11th Armoured Regiment, whether they were out on raids or dug

1966 also witnessed the steady and

L.A.F. women fighters

3. The military victories won in co-ordination with the successes of the political struggle have made

REALITY in the past year more convincingly proved that the more troops the U.S. sent to South Vietnam to step up its war of aggression and the more it intensified its reactionary policies in the political, economic and cultural fields, the moreit aggravated the contradictions between Vietnamese people on the one hand and the U.S. aggressors and the puppets on the other. This was actually the triggered off a widespread, far-reachand fierce movement against the U.S. and the Thieu-Ky clique as never seen before among all strate of the South Vietnam population in the urban as well as rural areas, which worsened still further their already confused political situation

Meanwhile, the political prestige of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Liberation Armed Forces was greatly enhanced, and was on this political basis that the South Vietnam people recorded great military victories. On the other hand, the armed struggle was closely combined with political struggle and made possible the development of the latter and other activities. Reality proved that military victories were the results of combined political and military attacks and agitation work among enemy troops of our entire people and armed forces.

Particularly, as admitted by the enemy themselves, not more than 20 per cent of the "pacification" program— the "second front" on which they had pinned much hope—could be realized. This was because of the powerful three pronged movement of the people military and political struggle and agita-tion among the enemy troops. The fact that the enemy had to detail 90% of the puppet army to the "house mother" job clearly spelled out the serious fai-lure of the U.S. in this important stra-

4. The victories of the South Vietnam army and people in 1966 were also made possible by the great victories of North Vietnam which had dealt repeated hammer blows at the war of destruction of the U.S.

O the call of the South, the North readily responds, and to the call of the North, the the superior military line and art of people's war has outdone any new means of massacre of the imperialists including the U.S. imperialists. The line, strategy and tactics of people's war have defeated and are sure to South rushes forward. Whatever their schemes, the U.S. aggressors never break the rock-like unity of the 31 million Vietnamese people. At the same time the South Vietnam armed forces and people enjoy warm support from the socialist camp and the growing sympathy and encouragement of the

peace loving people all over the world.



of their heavy defeats, they are still hatching perfidious schemes. Our fight is in a more and more favourable position but many difficulties, hardships and complicated developments are ahead. Impelied forward by our victories and in response to the appeal of the Presidium of the South Vietnam N.F.L. Central Committee to fight and win, let our entire army and people resolutely march forward to win greater victories in 1067.

South Vielnam Dec. 28, 1966

HEROES OF THE D.R.V. in the Anti-U.S. Struggle

### **NGUYEN VIET XUAN** BATTALION



Nguyen Vist Xuan Bat-

Viet Xuan, political instructor

of A. A. Company 3, had a leg

broken by a splinter when h

went from one battery to another to

everybody, he quietly ordered a com-

rade to cut off the wounded limb and

There is no fear of U.S. jet planes!

remained at his combat post. He said

Aim straight at the enemy and fire!

American aircraft. Nguyen Viet Xuan

was dead, but he will live for ever in the memory of his comrades-in-arms

and his words will never cease ringing

Our revolutionary war sheds a light

with justice, while the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists are

condemned by the whole world. Our

people's prospects are brighter than

We won great victories in 1966.

Our position has become firmer and our strength greater. The U.S.

and our strength greater, Inc U.S.
and their henchmen sustained heavy
losses in all fields. Their position further weakened and their
morale sunk lower despite their great
military build-up. With our crushing
victory over the first dry-season

strategic counter-offensive in the U.S.

the rainy season when the enemy fell back to the defensive and our

resounding achievements in the first

round of the enemy's second dryseason strategic counter-offensive are

of particular significance to our people's

local war, our repeated successes in

which glows more and more brillia

in their ears.

Gunners of

N November 18, 1964, Nguyen OTHER NGUYEN VIET XUANS HAVE APPEARED IN COMPANY 3 AND BATTALION 14

GUYEN VIET XUAN set a brilliaht example to every fighter. After an engagement, squad leader Ngo Van sat motionless on the platform, with tears in his eyes. Asked-about the reason of his sorrow, he answered: "My shot was wide of target. Xuan would have scolded me." stimulate his men. Hiding it from That day, the unit shot down three

Duc was not tall; he suffered from malaria, so he was appointed gunner No 3. But in action, he was able to successfully replace any fighter. Asked about the reason of his success, he answered: "Didn't Xuan tell us to learn to do every work if we want to

Huong was hit in his eye by a splinter His blood wetted a fighter's jacket on the platform, but he did jacket on the platform, but he did not move from his place. Bo was wounded in the belly by a bullet and hid it from the other courades. Thrown off the gan platform by a bomb which chopped off his right foot. Due jumped back on it and used his left foot to press on the trigger. Having his right arm broken by a splinter. Vinh kept arm broken by a splinter. Vinh kept watching the enemy planes and signal-ling with his left hand.

Such fighters were new Nguyen Viet Xuans, and Battalion 14 boasted many of them.

Private Tran Thai Binh was returning from hospital. On his way home, A-A unit was fighting the enemy planes, he introduced himself to its

"I am Tran Thai Binh from unit Nguyen Viet Xuan. Let me join in the

He was immediately accepted. The combat lasted until sunset. When Binh left, his new comrades knew better and liked more the fighters of Nguyen Viet Xuan unit.

### WHERE THE ENEMY ARE,

BATTALION Nguyen Viet Xuan was extremely mobile. It con-stantly tried to contact the enemy past two years, its vehicles covered a distance three times as long as that round

(Continued base 6)

• Title of a song of the Vielnam People's Army in the resistance war against the French colonialists.

VIETNAM COURIER

VIETNAM COURIER

# Nguyen Viet Xuan Battalion Proper Army and the setting up of the South Vietnam N.F.L. representation in North Vietnam by abooting down a U.S. jet plane will its shells.

(Continued from page 5)

the world. Constantly on the move, building defence works and fighting, it dealt telling blows at the enemy from improvised emplacements.

The unit often moved by night in rough weather, running through the forest or climbing on a pass to launch surprise attacks. In spite of all hardships, it arrived always in time. Thanks to such readiness, it once succeeded in shooting down two U.S.

Thunderchiefs out of a flight of four:

It happened to move in the rain for two consecutive nights. The vehicles got bogged down. The guns slipped and got stuck in the mud had to be hauled by fighters with the help of the local people. The battalion arrived at People. The battalion arrived at destination and was ready at 5 a.m. Fifteen minutes later, four F.105's turned up and dropped bombs furiously. The leading plane was hit, flew a

short distance and crashed. The second flying lower could not escape either. The third was heavily damaged. The fourth fled in panic

The U.S. Air Force struck at hydraulic works in the hope of starving our people. Defending dikes and dams. Battalion 14 downed 7 aircraft and captured a colonel.

The unit celebrated anniversaries and festivals in its own way. On the occasion of an anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Workers' Party, it shot down one AD4. On May Day, it downed one F.SU. On July 17, 1966, in response to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal to the nation, it grounded one F.105. On National Day last year, it knocked down one ADo. and one F.105. It greeted the anniver-sary of the founding of the Vietnam

NGUYEN VIET YURN BATTALION AWARDED THE TITLE OF "HEROIC UNIT"

GUYEN VIET XUAN Battalion has N GUYEN VIET XUAN BARTAHOH HAS so far fought 400 engagements and shot down 92 American planes. It can beast of a long standing tradition of valiant fighting. In the battle of Dien Paliant fighting in the pattle of Dien Bien Phu (1954), it crossed the lofty passes of Lung Lo and Pha Dinh, hauling its guns up the hills with hands. It shot down 9 French planes and captured two French pilots.

Assembly and Government

cotton-plants every erop and produces 30,000 metres of cloth yearly. There exists

now a smithy in each village

to manufacture farm tools that did not exist formerly.

2,000 people from Saigon who recently visited Cu Chi were astonished to see that despite tens of thousands

of tons of bombs dropped and 300,000 U.S. shells fired by U.S. aircraft in 1966, the people and N.F.L. organization were able to

organization were able to treat them to all traditional dishes in big anti-aircraft shelters where they could attend film shows and thea-

· Hilly fields reclaimed by

trical performances.

ASIA...

AT the closing session on January 8, 1967, the 18th Congress of the French Communist Party adopted a political resolution on the Vietnam problem. The unit has ben holding high the The unit has ben holding high the banner of revolutionary heroism and selfless dedication to the country's independence and freedom. It has added new exploits to the brilliant traditions of the Vietnam People's Army. It deserves the title of "Heroic Unit" awarded by the D.R.V. National The resolution stressed

that the common task of all that the common task of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world was to support the Victnamese people more and more power fully to compel the U.S. Government to uncondition ally stop its bombings in the D.R.V., recognize the South Vietnam N.F.L. as the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, withdraw U.S. troops from South Vietnam and let the Vietnamese people reunify their country and settle their own affairs themselves.

THE WHOLE

Supports Us

FRENCH COMMUNIST

BARTY 18th CONCEPES

TO STEP UP SUPPORT FOR

ACCEPTSSION STRUCCUP

OPPOSITION TO JAPANESE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PAR-TY POLICY TO TURN IAPAN INTO A U.S. BASE FOR AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

THE Japanese Communist Party recently issued a 5-point program for the coming elections in Japan.

On the Vietnam problem the 2nd point of the program obviously "opposes the policy of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party to turn Japan into a U.S. soin in Vietnam, dengrees the cancellation of the U.S. Japan 'security treaty and Japan 'security treaty' and achievement of independence, peace and neutrality in Japan."

losses at the hands of the

# IN SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATED AREAS

a successful year for the Liberation forces in every theatre, was also a successful year on the production front in the liberated zone of South Vietnam, These military and economic achievewere due to the mutual aid movement among the South Vietnamese people.

From Central Trung Bo to the Mekong Delta, tens of thousands of mutual aid teams were set up in all provinces. In Quang Nam and Quang Ngai, almost the whole of the rural popula-tion joined mutual aid teams. to October, Tra Vinh aid teams, the districts of Cai Lay, Cho Gao and Hoa Dong in My Tho province had 685.

Thanks to mutual aid teams, the women in liber-ated zones were able to take up agricultural work for their husbands and sons to serve in the L.A.F.; as a result in four days, the people in Cho Gao (My Tho) rapidly harvested the early rice crop to preserve it from floods: The people of the flooded areas in Central and Western Nam Bo quickly restored life to normal.

Thanks to the mutual aid High Plateaux, many people consequence, the standard of living of the national mino-rities has greatly improv-ed. Prolonged food dearth between two crops has been overcome as well as salt shortage; some people put by enough salt for a year's use. Many villages produce yearly from 400 to 600kg of mealy substance per capita.

Agricultural co - operation

6.00- 6.30

17.00-17.30

20.00-20.70

22.30-23.00

the liberated areas to im-prove technique and hydrau-lic work, carry out intensive cultivation. increase number of crops and reclaim

In the plain of Central Trung Bo, 150 irrigation canals totalling 600km of length have been dug. 49,000 hectares of one-crop ricefields. turned into two crop ricefields. Thanks to hydraulic work, My Tho (Mekong delta) grew 43,300 hectares of autumn rice and Vinh Long 4.500 hectares; in addition, hundreds of hectares of flooded fields lying fallow for 6 years were again brought to cultivation. Quang Ngai turned 1,160 hectares of two-

various fertilizers and setons per hectare in some areas.

According to incomplete figures, Central Trung Bo reclaimed over 70,000 hectares of land until October 1966, and Western Nam Bo 12,200 hectares.

Central Trung Bo has been Nam province) certain areas grew as many as six crops one of 3-month rice, four of maize and one of vegetables. Even in the Western High

THE VOICE OF VIETNAM

RADIO

Meter bands

25, 31, 240

25, 31, 240

25, 31, 240

25, 32, 240

TRANSMISSIONS IN ENGLISH

G.M.T

23.00-23.30

10.co-10.30

13.06-13.30

15.30-16.00

crop ricefields into three-crop

Thanks to the use of lected seeds. Quang Nam obtained a bumper autumn harvest: the rice yield per hectare reached 3 or 3.5 tons, thus increasing by from 20 to 40 per cent in comparison with the previous years. Its district of Dien Ban achieved

Central Trung Bo has been practising crop increase and rotation to expand the acreage. For instance, in North Quang Nam, people obtained four crops from the same piece of land: one maize crop began when the previous one way the property of the property o

were intensively used for the cultivation of subsidiary food plants (sweet potatoes, malze, manioc) which resulted in the increase of the cultivated area by from 8 to 50 per cent in comparison with 1965.

Along with the develop-ment of cultivation, animal husbandry forged ahead.

In the Mekong delta, besides the rearing of oxen and buffaloes as draught animals, the people raised hundreds of thousands of pigs, millions of fowls and various species of fish. In some areas in Central Trung bo, animal husbandry increased by 20-30 per cent compared with 1965.

Certain regions fulfilled their per capita meat produc-tion plan ahead of schedule, for instance Y. village in Quang Nam supplied 18kg per head of population per year. A district in My Tho supplied monthly from a cee year. A district in My Tho supplied monthly from 3,000 to 5,000 porkers to the libe-rated areas or an average of I pig per year per capita.

Many branches of handicraft have been restored.

Traditional sugar making has been revived. Ben Tre now produces 5,000 tons of raw sugar a year.

The people in the north of Quang Nam have woven cloth with local cotton and made thousands of mats for the liberated zones.

Throughout the Western High Plateaux, the inhabitants grow sugar cane, oleaginous plants, and cotton and weave cloth. Bac Ai in the South of the Western High Plateaux grows 25,000

Frequencies

11.840, 9 489, 1.240kc/s

11.760, 9.760, 1.240kc/s

11.760, 9.760, 1.240kc/s

11,760, 9.760, 1.240kc/s

(Continued from page 8) will enjoy peace, and its people will by themselves consolidate their independence and bring prosperity and progress to their own lands. The people of Asia do not care either to join the U.S. dominated "com-munity". The rulers in U.S. munity". The rulers in U.S. satellite countries form only a handful of traitors and reactionaries who have sold out to their Washington masout to their Washington mas-ters both physically and men-tally, and represent nobody. The authentic voice of the Asians is not at all that of the United States' lackeys at the Manila Conference or secret gatherings in Washing-ton, but that of the people's forces opposing ⊌.S. impe-rialism in many countries of Asia and in numberless de. Asia and in numberless demonstrations almost every-where on this continent. This voice is chanting forcefully: voice is chanting for "Asia for Asians!" kees, get out of Asia and

The struggle waged by the The struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against American aggression for national salvation is part and parcel of the Asian peoples' movement against U.S. aggressive and helicose impersure and helicose i gressive and bellicose imperialism. The U.S. aggressors have been sustaining heavy

Vietnamese army and people. Nearly 400,000 G.l'.s. 60.000 mercenary troops from U.S. satellites and half a million satellites and half a million native puppet troops have proyed incapable of saving the Americans from their defeat and of extricating them from their quagmire. No matter how much they will increave their strength in South Vietnam and step up their aggression against both parts of this country, no matter what pressure they put on their satellites for put on their satellites for more mercenary troops in the South, they will definitely not be in a position to cope successfully with the people's wave, and to escape total failure. The U.S. valets in Thailand, South Korea, the Philippines, who are recklessly dogging their masters' footsteps in this aggressive enterprise will inevitably share the latter's lamentable fate. They will certainly be duly punished by their own people. Together with other Asian peoples, the Vietnamese are determined to push ahead their struggle against the American aggressors and their henchmen and defeat them in Vietnam, making their contribution to the frustration of the United States' policy of aggression and of "using Asians to fight Asians

QUANG THAI

### VIETNAM. COURIER

### U.S. Marines and Puppet Soldiers' Crimes in the Mekong Delta

O N Jan. 7, under the personal command of Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. Forces, and Wallace Greene, commander of the U.S. marines in South Vietnam, a big contigent of U.S. marines, puppet and other troops began a large scale "sweep" in the Thanh Phu area, Ben Tre province. According to Tre province. According to Western news reports, this operation has been launched to pave the way for a major deployment of U.S. troops into the Meksong Delta. It is part and parcel of the so called "pacification" plan in South Vietnam.

In its very first days, American and puppet troops so savagely massacred civi-lians in the raided areas that many western news agencies could not hush it and even questioned the socalled campaign to "win the hearts and minds" waged by Washington and Saigon as a bluff.

UPI on Jan, 7 disclosed that U.S. marines had killed a young couple while they were engaged in a conversa-tion.

The Saigon-based AFP cor-respondent on Jan. 9 recorded 2 typical murder cases involving puppet rangers under the direct command of U.S. psychological war offi-cers. The first took place in

Ben Tre province where a "sweep" was underway, and the other in Long An province, also in the Mekong Delta. The dispatch said:

"The following incidents spell out the barbarous character of the military actions (now taking place in the Mekong Delta, Ed.).

"In Kien Hoa province (Ben Tre) South Vietnam Ranger units opened fire unhesi-tatingly at civiliary including women and children. Ebey said they had to do so because the Viet they had to do so because the Viet Cong used civilians as shields to advance towards government-held positions (Saigon, Ed.): 10 children were killed, and 25 civilians including 16 children wounded. However, the circum-stances in which the massacre stances in which the massacre had taken place remained unclear. The Rangers further said that this was a group of people walking in the dark night and the Viet Cong behind used them as live shields to fire used them as live shields to fire automatic weapons at the rangers, Nevertheless not a single Viet Cong body was found and only civilians were killed.

"In Long An province, this time newsmen could look into the outrageous actions taken by

"The latter rushed into a village and caught 4 inhabi-tants. Suspecting them of being Viet Cong, they beheaded all

four persons, displayed their bodies on the road, then carry-ing the heads by the hair, they roamed about the village. Meanwhile American office were conducting psychological campaign in the area to study the attitude of the popula

That was only a small part of the whole picture of savage massacre and atrocities being committed by the U.S. troops and their lackeys in the course of military operations. However, it is operations. However, it is enough to show a lurid light on the true nature of their so-called "pacification plan" camouflaged under the at-tractive label "campaign to win the hearts and minds of the peasants". Unmistaka-bly, "pacification" is for them brutal and savage re-sort to the armed forces to sort to the armed forces to subdue the people and re-impose the slavery yoke on them. There is not a shadow of doubt that such actions will only rouse the people to stiffer resistance.

The U.S. Saigon Command The U.S. Saigon Command had to acknowledge their failure in their raid on Thanh Phu, Ben Tre. Not only did the U.S. puppet troops fail to find any traces of the L.A.F., but they were also beaten off by the guerillas, because they were being deployed into a wide expanse of people's war. of people's war.

JOHNSON'S DISASTROUS POSITION AS SEEN BY A FRENCH JOURNALIST

N its issue of December 22, 1966, the French paper La Tribune des Nations published an article by Marcel Gimont in which he underlined the growing disas-trous isolation of U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson

"Johnson's prestige is at its lowest. It has sunk so low that his estourage despise and desert him. The White House's most intimate advisers have left it one after another. Thirteen or tourteen of them have done to since September 1965, under various pretexts. Now comes the turn of Mr Bill Moyers, the bress officer who Johnson ays is as attached to him as doe (ves as a doe): Mr Moyers is leaving the sinking ship and seeking his tortune

"Johnson has sunh so loughat a number of governors, members of the Democratic party, have issued a warning to worsen still further at home worsen still further at home and abroad, Johnson could not longer count on them. They would find a successor to him for the coming lections. That is why in Washington, the talk is all about the end of L.B. J.

"It seems that this war, the

most abominable and ill-fated of all, is also the most costly one in American history

"And yet, Johnson refuses to admit that he has lost the war and that his role has ended. On the contrary, he rebels avainst every thing and every

The article continues

The National Front for Liberation is driving the forces of the Pentagon to a general defensive, Held in check south of the 17th parallel where they had thought they could set up solid bases for inhatener burb ses they might choose to pursue, General Westmoreland's marines and paratroops have also been tinned down in that region of the Highlands of which they had prematurely announced the conquest. Worse still in Saigon, where morale is sagging, the nercenaries have started again cutting one another's throats, South Vietnamese (puppet-Ed.) soldiers desert en masse and the Wiets (Liberation Armed Forces-Bd.) are getting so bold as to ha-rass, strike with panic and finalparalyse the aggressors

"In other words, the Amer ican occupation forces are meeting with the worst failures and slanding on the brink of anguish".

### Pak Jung Hi Provides More Cannon - Fodder for the American War in South Vietnam

RADIO Saigon has quoted a report from Seoul as force. But AP on Nov. 29 saying that the South reported that South Korean Korean puppets will send from 20,000 to 30,000 experts and workers to South Viet-nam to help execute military construction and rural reconstruction plans. Following previous news reports, it is crystal clear that the dispatch of such big labour force means nothing less than the introduction of more South Korean merce nary troops into South Vietnam under the guise of "experts and workers".

According to UPI on Nov. Kim Sung Eun decided to send reserve units there to guard military construction

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your sug-gestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

said that Pak Jung Hi had discussed with Humphrey a dealer in satellite mercenaries—the possibility of sending an additional 100,000 South Korean reservists to South Vietnam. It is obvious that these puppets are seeking by every means to dodge public criticism at home and abroad while they are doing everything they can to ship more mercenary troops to South Vietnam to serve the U.S. war of aggression, including the participation in reconstruction plan", i.e. the "pacification" plan now underway in South Vietnam.

Meanwhile according to an AP dispatch of Jan. 6, a spokesman for the South Korean Air command said that it did not rule out the possibility of sending combat pilots to South Vietnam. It follows from the same agency that the South Korean Naval Command is also contemplating sending 1,200 naval reservists fo service on U.S. military transport ships.

about 10km north of Quang Nam provincial capital came under attacks. The enemy admitted that all positions sustained "heavy losses".

-On Jan. 9 night, 3 positions about 30km north of the same provincial capital were also attacked. One puppet company guarding Viet An, one of the 3 said positions, was virtually wiped out.

THE ENEMY SUSTAINED

DEFEATS IN OTHER PLACES

CAN THO CCORDING to Western news agencies, early on Jan. 11, the L.A.F. fired Jan. 11, the L.A.F. fred 20 rounds of shells with recoilless guns at Tra Noo on fire and inflicting great losses on the enemy. Earlier, on Dec. 23 night, this airfield had already been attacked, and many G.I.'s killed or wounded. Together with two previous attacks on Feb. 19 and July 7, 1066 on Feb. 19 and July 7, 1066 or damaged 13, a great and

or damaged 135 aircraft and wiped out 480 U.S. and puppet troops in this air-field. Next morning (Jan. 12), the L.A.F. lobbed 50 mortar shells on Binh Thuy airfield, destroying many aircraft of various types and many depots and barracks.

QUANG NGAI

LSO according to Western news agencies, on Jan. 9, the L.A.F. violently hammered the Duc Pho military subsector about 40km south of Quang Ngai provin-cial capital. Most puppet troops stationed there were wiped out. RESPONDING TO THE N.F.L. ...

(Continued from page 8)

TAY NINH

BETWEEN Dec. 15 and 23, the guerillas and regional forces intercepted enemy troops on a raiding mission against 2 villages, about 10km southwest of the provincial capital, destroyed 2 enemy positions, killed or

wounded 182 enemy troops including 105 Americans, shot down 2 aircaft and seized a large quantity of arms, ammunition and military equipment.

According to Western news reports, on Jan. 10 night, one of the U.S. barracks in Operation Cedar Falls, 70km northwest of Saigon, received more than 100 mortar shells. In addition, the U.S. 196th more than 100 mortar shells. In addition, the U.S. 196th Light Infantry Brigade, just rip-activated after having been put out of action over 2 months ago, again sustained serious losses from guerillas' mines and booby tiaps.

### For the Families of American Drisoners

ON the occasion of Christmas Christmas and the New Year, American pilots captured following their criminal raids on the territory of the D.R.V., were allowed to send news to their relatives and friends over the waves of Voice of Vietnam Radio. Starting with this issue, we shall publish

To: Mrs LAWBENCE N. GUARINO

880 South Lorlando Ave. Cocoa Beach, Florida 32931 U.S.A.

Hello Evelyn,

Allan, Tomny, Ray and Jeff, this is Dad speaking. I hope that hearing my voice won't be too much of a surprise you. I sent you a

and a card for the holidays beside I am allowed this faster method of communication.

All I want to say is do not worty as I am feeling much better than I was the last time I wrote to you, I certainly hope that all of you and our parents and relatives have been in good health for the Holy spason, I prayed that you had a lovely Christmas and know that you join me in prayer for a much Happier New Year that we may be happily rejoined in the near future. Remember that I love you all too much. God Bless You,

LAWRENCE NICHOLAS GUARINO

Flying major, registration number 52573-A, pilot, Squadron 44, Wing 18, based in Korat (Thailand), captured on June 14, 1965

### THE L.A.F.:

- Smashed Operation Deckhouse V at its Initial Stage in Ben Tre Province, Wiping Out 600 U.S. - Puppet Troops (January 6-8, 1967)
- Put 2 U.S. Marines Companies Out of Action About a Score Kilometres from Da Nang (January 14)

troops were recently deployed for the occupation of the Mekong Delta. This was the biggest operation in this area, codenamed Deckhouse V.

According to LPA, right on the first day (Jan. 6) the guerillas and regional force fought them as soon as they landed in coastal Thanh 'Phou district, Ben Tre province; at the same time the L.A.F. made successive attacks on them in other rests of the province. parts of the province.

On Jan. 5 alone, in the Thanh Phong area, the guenann Proof area, the gue-rillas, with sniping fire and combining grenade and mine attacks with surprise attacks and ambushes, wired out hundreds of the invaders.

In co-ordination with these combats, the regional forces combats, the regional forces and guerillas of other loca-lities in the province inflict-ed many losses on the enemy, —Wiped out 52 puppet regu-lars in 184 Tri district, some 5 km North of Thanh Phu;

- Attacked the enemy who

N execution of the plan

attempted to re-occupy a post destroyed on Jan. 4 night, completely wiped out Security Forces Company 983 and Civil Guard Compa-ny 1001 and inflicted heavy losses on Ranger Battalion losses on Ranger Battalion 32 (one infantry company and one commanding compa-ny completely destroyed and ny completely destroyed and another company decimated in Binh Dar district about 36 km North of Thanh Phu, on Jan. 1 night.

On the same night, the Saint Francis River rocket-launcher vessel was damaged. - On Jan. 7 night, the cutter Point Kennedy was damaged as it was approaching the raided area.

- On Jan. 8 night, one post in Buh Dai district was destroyed and one platoon of enemy troops wiped out.

The Giong Trom military sub-sector about 35km North-west of Thanh Phu was attacked twice, the puppet administration office demolished, an information hall and an artillery emplacement damaged and vehicles destroyed.

Mo Cay district town about 25km Northeast of Thanh Phu was infiltrated, one military sub-sector and 3 posts attacked (one of them razed to the ground and the defending platoon completely wiped out).

— On Jan. 12, a U.S. ma-rine detachment was caught in an ambush and virtually wiped out in Thanh Phu district.

The most successful action was the sinking of the dredger Jamaica Bay, about 50km northwest of Thanh Phu (the northwest of Inanh Phu (the landing zone of U.S. marines) on Jan. 9 night. This 3 million-dollar vessel, the world's 4th largest of the kind, had been sent there to widen a sea channel in paration for the establishment of the first U.S. military base in My Tho. AFP noted that in case the dredger was completely destroyed and was to be replaced by another, U.S. troop deploy-ment into the Mekong Delta would be delayed for months.

TWO U.S. COMPANIES PUT OUT OF ACTION IN OUANG NAM PROVINCE

A CCORDING to Western news agencies, on Jan.

14 afternoon the L.A.F. engaged a U.S. marine company helilifted into an area about 24km Southeast of Da Nang. This unit, belonging to Battalion One, First Marine Regiment, was trounced out of action after more than 6 hours' fighting.

Almost all the helicopters that landed the marines in two waves were hit by ground

The same night, the L.A.F. attacked a post guarded by another U.S. marine company, 13km South of the said city and also put the unit out of action.

The U.S. military spokes-man in Saigon admitted that marine casualties in these attacks were "moderate". In American military jargon, Reuter commented, "moderfighting force was impaired.

Earlier, the enemy had also taken a serious beating :

- On Jan. 12 night, 3 positions adjoining Dien Ban and Duy Xuyen districts,

(Continued page 7)

### NORTH VIETNAM

THREE U.S. PLANES DOWNED IN ONE DAY (January 17)

N January 17 afternoon, U.S. planes intruded into the airspace of Hanoi. Thanks to their constant vigilance, the army and people of Hanoi shot down a aircraft including sone pilotless reconnaissance plane. including sone pil

reconnaissance plane.

The same day, another unmanned reconnaissance plane was also downed over HaTay province, thus bringing to 1,642 the total of American planes brought down over North Vietnam (Ian. 18). (lan. 18).

RESPONDING TO THE N. F. L. APPEAL "LET'S BE RESOLVED TO AVENGE OUR COMPATRIOTS IN BINH SON AND SON TINH

### THE L.A.F. WIPED OUT 2 SOUTH-KOREAN COMPANIES, 20km NORTH WEST OF QUANG NGAI (Jan. 10, 1967)

A CCORDING to Liberation Radio, in response to the Central Trung Bo Liberation Front Committee's slogan, "Let's be resolved to avenge the dastardly murder of our compatriots in Binh Son and Son Tinh Charlets Chang Nam pro-CCORDING to Liberation districts, Quang Nam pro-vince, by the Pak Jung Hi mercenary troops", the L.A.F. on January 10, 1967 launched a violent attack against the South Korean mercenaries some 20km northeast of Quang Ngai provincial Quang capital.

At 2.20 p.m. when a com-pany of the Pak Jung Hi pany of the Pak Jung Hi troops fell into an ambush, the L.A.F. immediately used bayonets to wipe them out group by group; only in some minutes' fighting, the whole enemy company completely knocked out. was

Another company of Pe Another company of Wak Jung Hi troops landed from helicopters at 3.30 p.m., to pick up their dead also fell into an ambush, and almost-all of them were wiped out by the L.A.F.

## ASIA Is Not For Sale

extension of their aggre e war in Vietnam, th sive war in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are frantically bringing more expeditionary forces into the Southern part of Vietnam. At the same time, they southern part of Vietnam. At the same time, they are pressing hard their satellites for more mercenary troops for this war theatre. On U.S. orders, the rulers of Thailand will shortly introduce one thousand more troops? And, according to Thailand will shortly intro-duce one thousand more troops. And, according to recent news, the Pak Jung Hi clique are preparing to dispatch more soldiers, pilots and intelligence agents dis-guised as "civilian person-nel" while the Kuala Lumpur subscription are thought for authorities are thinking of incorporating Malaysian youths into the American mercenary force in South Vietnam.

Nietnam.

All this is connected with
the Manila Conference held
in October last year; and the
tours made by Johnsen, Rusk
and Harriman in a number
of Asian countries in the closing months of 1066. In the
course of the said conference
and trins the Washington course of the said conference and trips, the Washington rulers repeatedly claimed that their purpose was to "seek peace for Vietnam" and "tighten the friendship bonds between the United States and its allies", and States and its allies", and so on and so forth. In fact, as pointed out by world opinion at that time, Washmainly aimed

bringing pressure to bear on its satellites for more mercenary troops and, at the same time, giving its dirty aggres-sion the character of a "colsion the character of a "col-lective war waged by Asiaps". The American imperialists regard such an expedient as a magic wand capable of sav-ing them from defeat and isolation. Over the past few months they and their stooges have been engaged in a dirty deal: a barter of dollars for cannon-fodder.

American pressure on sa-tellite countries for mercenary troops to fight in the U.S. war of aggression for Ameri-can colonialist interests once can colonialist interests once again brings out in full relief the customary and perfidious policy of American imperialism to "use Asians to fight Asians". Expounding clearly the guiding principle of the United States policy of aggression and domination in Asia, some "theoreticians" of American imperialism have cynically not footbase and the properties of the properties ism have cynically put forth the watchword: "U.S. dol-lars and weapons, Asian men". This precisely is

what, among other things, U.S. neo-colonialism implies. Confronted with a world situation changing to their disadvantage, the American imperialists have resorted to many machiavellian manœu-vres to cover up their aggres sion and crimes against Asian and other lands. In one sion and crimes against Asian and other lands. In one country they utilize the puppet state machine to repress its people, and the puppet army under the direc-tion of U.S. "advisers" to counter patriotic forces. As regards foreign countries, they employ the armed forces they employ the armed forces under the command of one or some of them, with eventually U.S. troops forming their core. to fight against killing several birds with one stone, i.e. avoiding the blame for direct aggression, diminishing the losses in lives suffered by the American or the control of the contro waging an aggressive war at a low cost. With the money spent on one G.I. in South

Vietnam, the U.S. administration can pay some twenty mercenaries from Thailand, South Korea or the Philip-

In implementation of the "using Asians to flight Asians and Digit Asians and Pacific Council), the and Pacific Council), the and Pacific Council, the pace etc. Apart from these bodies dealing in Asian blood, they have created a tool for called "Asian Development Bank" — with the United States as the principal in States as the principal in been so far uttered to entire the Asian people. Cogcluded the Asian people. In implementation of the the Asian people. Concluin 1954, the SEATO, the Asian people. Coocluded in 1954. the SEATO, an aggressive military organization, is described as one for equality and self-determination.", for the "safeguard of peace and security" in Southeast Asia! As to the Manila Conference termed by the people of the world was statement asserting as its goal the making of the

"war council", it issued as statement asserting as its goal the making of the Asian and Pacific area into a "secure, orderly and prosperous" one! Speaking at the closing meeting of the Conference, Johnson boasted that every basis for a new community was available and that the United States' duty was to co-operate when need be and when invited to

But how can such reacherous schemes and laigh mot restations consent the Regressive and of the Regressive and of the Regressive and of the Regressive and of the Regressive and Local Control of the Regressive and Local Regression of the Regression and Middle East; its inter-ference in the internal affairs of a series of Asian coun-tries and the coup d'état staged there; the presence of neaty one million Amer-military bases in Asia, the constant threat posed by the Seventh Fleet to the security of Asian peoples — all these and other facts throw a strong light on the act that U.S. and former of the country of the and other of the country of the country of the many country of the country of the country of the many country of the many country of the count and is massacring and re-pressing ths peoples of Asia, is the gendarme and sworn enemy of all the peoples of this part of the world. Contrary to Johnson's boastful assertions, the peoples of Asia have never "invited" him to come. The American imperialists have set foot here of their own will here of their own will with no other purpose than to invade these countries and enslave them. Once the Yankees have quitted, Asia